

# AN AASIS TRAINING GUIDE

FACC – PART 1

Introduction to Fund Accounting and Cost Centers



#### BEST IF PRINTED IN SLIDE VIEW

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## Introduction to Fund Accounting Course Objectives

- Know the difference between Funds and Appropriation
- Know how general ledger accounts are organized into Agency Financial Statements
- Learn to run the Balance Sheet and Trial Balance reports in AASIS
- Learn to check for available budget in AASIS
- Understand how your agency is organized into cost centers and cost center groups

#### Fund Accounting

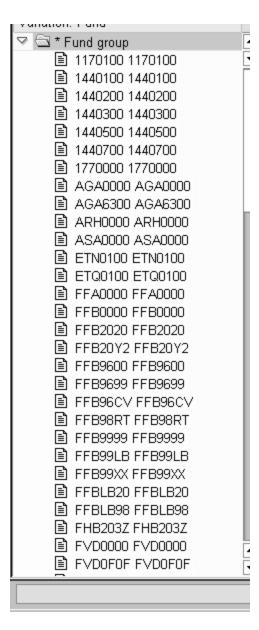
- We pay for goods and services for state government from different funds.
- Each state agency may have one or many funds, depending upon the sources of money received and how they account for it.
- Each fund in state government is accounted for separately.



#### Funds

- Funds can be thought of as bank accounts that belong to state agencies.
- The fund account may be held in the state treasury or in a local bank.
- Before an agency can spend money from its fund, the cash must be available, and the agency has to have legislative permission to spend it (appropriation).





This is a listing of some of the fund accounts for the state of Arkansas.

#### Appropriation

- Appropriation is the legal permission to spend money.
- Appropriation is granted to agencies in their appropriation acts, which are passed biennially by the state legislature and signed by the governor.

### AASIS Fund vs. Funds Center

- In AASIS, we refer to the fund as the fund and the appropriation as the funds center.
- You can think of the fund as the cash in the bank and the funds center as the permission to spend it. Both must be present for an agency to spend the money.

#### When do you need them?

- In AASIS, you must have appropriation to enter a purchase requisition or purchase order.
- You must have funds to post an invoice.

# Why don't you need funds to purchase goods?

- There will probably be a time lag between the time you entered the purchase order and the time you receive the goods and the invoice.
- The fund balance will most likely change several times during this period; therefore it is irrelevant at the time of the order.



# The General Ledger and the Special Purpose Ledger

- The General Ledger and Special Purpose Ledger are tools to report the "Funds" as opposed to "Funds Centers". That is, we are talking about the money rather than the permission to spend it.
- Think of the general ledger as the big picture for Arkansas and its agencies.
- Think of the Special Purpose Ledger as the fund accounting detail reporting tool.

#### The General Ledger Accounts

- The General Ledger and Special Purpose Ledger share the same accounts.
- The difference is that the General Ledger reports each account by agency (Business Area) whereas the Special Purpose Ledger reports each account by Fund.

#### The General Ledger Accounts Balance Sheet Accounts

- These include Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity.
- Asset accounts will always start with 1
- Liability accounts will always start with 2
- Fund equity accounts will always start with

# The General Ledger Accounts Asset Accounts

- Asset accounts represent cash, equipment, land, buildings, etc. that are owned by an agency or fund.
- An increase in an asset account is represented by a debit (+) to the account, and a decrease is represented by a credit (-).



#### Asset Account Examples

```
1000543001
            Cash Journal
                              0543
Cash On Hand
1100001000
            Cash in State Treasury
1100001001
            Cash in State Treasury
1100001002
            Cash in State Treasury
1100001003
            Cash in State Treasury
Cash in State Treasury
                 IN BANK FET
1105430010
            CASH
                              0543
1105430020
            CASH IN BANK FET
                              0543
Cash in Bank
            Loans to other Funds
1140002000
1140003000
            Due To /
                      Due From Cleari
Interfund Receivable
1990150000
            Equipment (Modified)
```

# The General Ledger Accounts Liability Accounts

- Liability accounts represent amounts owed by an agency or fund.
- An increase in a liability account is represented by a credit (-) to the account, and a decrease is represented by a debit (+).



#### Liability Account Examples

2110001000	Vendor AP
2110001100	Vendor Accrued Liab
2110001200	Unsettled Inv Pay
2110001300	Misc Accts Pay
2110002000	Employee AP
2110003000	Due To Other Funds
2110004000	Due To Otr Fd-Manual
2111001000	GRIR Clearing
2112001000	Grants AP Fed
2112002000	Grants AP Oth Gov
2112003000	Grants AP Non Gov
2114001000	Capital Lease AP
2114002000	Land Sales Escrow AP
2114003000	Claims IBNR
2115001000	Sal Accrued AP
2115001100	Sal Accrued MAdj AP
2115002000	Sal Taxes EE/ER AP
2115003000	Sal EE/ER MDed/MchAP
2115004000	Sav Bond EE AP Conv
2115004001	Savings Bond EE AP
2115005000	Sal EE/ER MAdj AP
2120002000	Sales Tax AP
2120002100	Sales Tax AP ME
2120002200	Sales/Use Tax Pay Re
2120003000	Use Tax Payable
2120003100	Use Tax Payable ME
2130001000	Deferred Revenue
2130002000	Adv from Oth Govts
2140001000	Deferred Int Liab
2140002000	Accr Interest Leasin

# The General Ledger Accounts Fund Equity Accounts

- Fund equity accounts represent the value of a fund. That is, the difference between the assets and liabilities of a fund.
- An increase in a fund equity account is represented by a credit (-) to the account, and a decrease is represented by a debit (+).



#### Fund Equity Account Examples

d	G/L acct		Short text
-	30000000	00	Fund Equity Clearing
-	30000010		FB Contrib/RetireSys
-	30000012		NtAssetTrst Hlth/Lif
-	30000013		NtAssetTrst Other
-	30000020	00	Fund Balance
-	30000030	00	NA InvCap NetRel Deb
-	30000040	00	Net Asset Restricted
-	30000050	00	Amt Avail Debt Svc
-	30000060	00	Rest Asset Cust Dep
_	30000070	00	FB Inventory
_	39014210	00	InvGFS WoA(Modified)
_	39021000	00	Inv GFA Lnd Imp (Mod
-	39021010	00	Inv GFA Land (Mod)
-	39022000	00	Inv GFA Easemen(Mod)
-	39023000	00	Inv GFA Bldg (Mod)
-	39024000	00	Inv GFA LHI (Modifie
-	39025000	00	Inv GFA Equip (Mod)
-	39026000	00	Inv GFA LVE(Modified
-	39028000	00	InvGFA Libhold(Mod)
	39029000	00	InvGFA TgItnAst(Mod)
-	39029100	00	InvGFAInfrstct (Mod)
-	39029200	00	Inv GFA AUC (Mod)

# The General Ledger Accounts Revenue and Expenditure

- The next accounts appearing in the general ledger are the Revenue and Expenditure Accounts
- Revenue accounts will always start with 4
- Expenditure accounts will always start with

## The General Ledger Accounts Revenue Accounts

- Revenue accounts represent money collected by an agency or fund.
- An increase in a revenue account is represented by a credit (-) to the account, and a decrease is represented by a debit (+).
- This is often confusing to non-accountants, who may wonder why revenues are always seen in the reports as negatives.



### Why do we credit revenue accounts to increase them?

- This is explained by accounting procedure. Remember that an accounting entry always has to balance: debits must equal credits.
- Receiving the revenue (a credit) causes an increase in the cash asset (a debit) and the transaction balances.

# The General Ledger Accounts Revenue Accounts

- Revenue for the state is not always tax revenue.
- State agencies' revenues can include federal grants, sales, tuition charged by colleges, and admission fees to parks, to name a few.

#### Revenue Account Examples

d	G/L acct	Short text
	4010004000	Estimated Corp Tax
	4010005000	Individual Inc Tax
	4010006000	Ind Est Inc Tax
	4010007000	WH Qtrly Income Tax
		Cigarette Tax
	4010009000	Cigar & Tobacco Tax
		Severance Tax 3/4
<	4010011000	
		Premium Tax Ins Co
	4010013000	
		Beer Enforcement 271
	4010015000	
		Liq Enforce \$.20case
		Native Wine 271
		Wine Enforce \$.05
		Imported Wine Tax
-		Imported Wine 424
-		Wine Enforce 424
-	4010022000	Wine Tax 1052
-		Prem Tax Work Comp
-		Real Est Transf 754
-	4010025000	CigPaper ExcTax 1045
-		Liq Tax 1.00/.50/cs
-		Bingo Tax 939
-		DUI DL Reinstate 863
-		Health Care Prov 4
-		Vending Decal 928
-		Racing Fees Horse
-		Racing Fees Dog
	4011004000	ABC Transcripts 790



# The General Ledger Accounts Expenditure Accounts

- Expenditure accounts represent money spent by a fund on operations.
- An increase in a expenditure account is represented by a debit (+) to the account, and a decrease is represented by a credit (-).
- This is also confusing to non-accountants. It seems as though you should subtract expenditures from the fund, since that's what you do in your checkbook.



## Why do we debit expenditure accounts to increase them?

- This is explained by accounting procedure. Remember that an accounting entry always has to balance: debits must equal credits.
- The expense (a debit) causes a decrease in the cash asset (a credit) or an increase in the payable liabilities (a credit) and the transaction balances.



#### Expenditure Account Examples

5010001000	00 Regular Salaries
5010002000	01 Extra Help Sal
5010003000	06 Overtime Salaries
5010004000	07 Supp Emerg Sal
5010005000	03 FICA & Medic Exp
5010006000	03 Ben Ins Exp HAL
5010006500	Agency Cost of ARCAP
5010007000	03 Retirement Exp
5010008000	03 Unemploy Comp Exp
5010009000	03 Worker Comp Exp
5010010000	03 Work Comp Prem Tx
5010011000	16 Fixed Uniform All
5010012000	08 Fixed Trav Allow
5010013000	02 Fixed Housing All
5010014000	02 Fixed Uniform All
5010015000	02 Fixed Trav Allow
5010090000	Comp Absence Exp
5020001000	Postage
5020002000	Telecomm Wired
5020003000	Telecomm Wireless
5020004000	Network Services Exp
5020005000	Freight
5030001000	Printing
5030002000	Bind Copy Collate
5030003000	Advertise Clip Svc
5030004000	Film Processing
5030005000	02-Bldg & Grds Maint
5030006000	Pub Facility M&O
5030007000	Hauling & Moving Exp
5030008000	Office Equip Maint

#### The General Ledger Accounts Miscellaneous Accounts

- Miscellaneous general ledger accounts include such items as revenue distributions, prior year warrant cancellations, and fund transfers.
- These are items that may have been counted as revenue or expense in one fund and are being transferred to another fund. They are classified as miscellaneous to avoid double counting them in the general ledger while counting them in the SPL.
- These accounts always begin with a 6.

### Miscellaneous Account Examples

6000003000 Recap Excess Gen Rev 6010000000 GainLos FA(Modified) 6010001000 Sales Tax Over 6011000000 GainLoss FA(Full) 6020001000 In Kind Contrib 6020002000 Agy Produced Goods 6020003000 Other Donations 6020004000 Title XIX Matching 6030001000 Proceeds Sale Bonds 6030002000 Proc Sale Cert 6060001000 Grnt/Aid Frm Oth 6060002000 Intra-Agy Xfers Inter-Agy 6060003000 Xfers 6060004000 Gen Rev Dist Xfer 6061001000 Grnt/Aid To Othr 6061002000 Intra-Agy Xfers 6061003000 Inter-Agy Xfers 6061004000 Gen Rev Dis Xfer Transfer Fees 6070001000 6070002000 Cash Service Charge 6080001000 TO EXP-CURR YEAR 6080002000 Client Overpayments Use 6080003000 Do Not 6080004000 Full Acc Offset 6080005000 TO ACCOUNT 6080006000 LODGING DEPOSITS 6080007000 6080008000 LEDGER 6080009000 BOND DEP 6080010000 NOT



### Financial Reporting

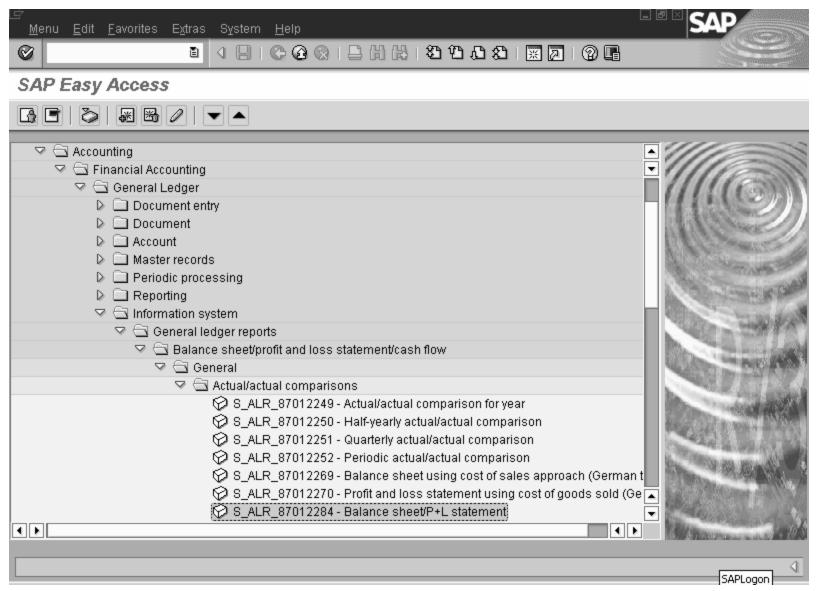
#### The General Ledger Report: Balance Sheet / P & L

- Use this report to look at the big picture.
- View revenues by type collected by the state.
- View expenditures by type by state agency.
- Does not give detail for appropriations or funds.
- Does not have drill-down capability.

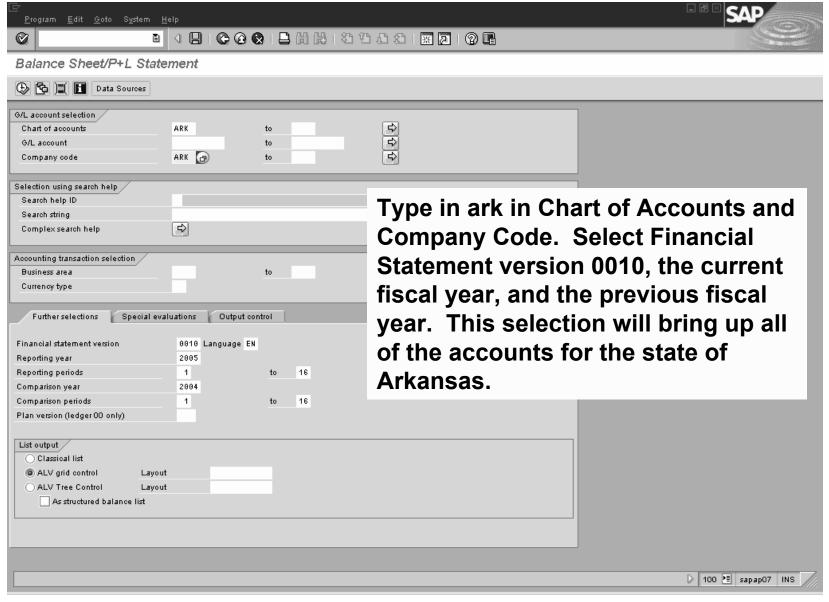
#### Balance Sheet / P & L Report

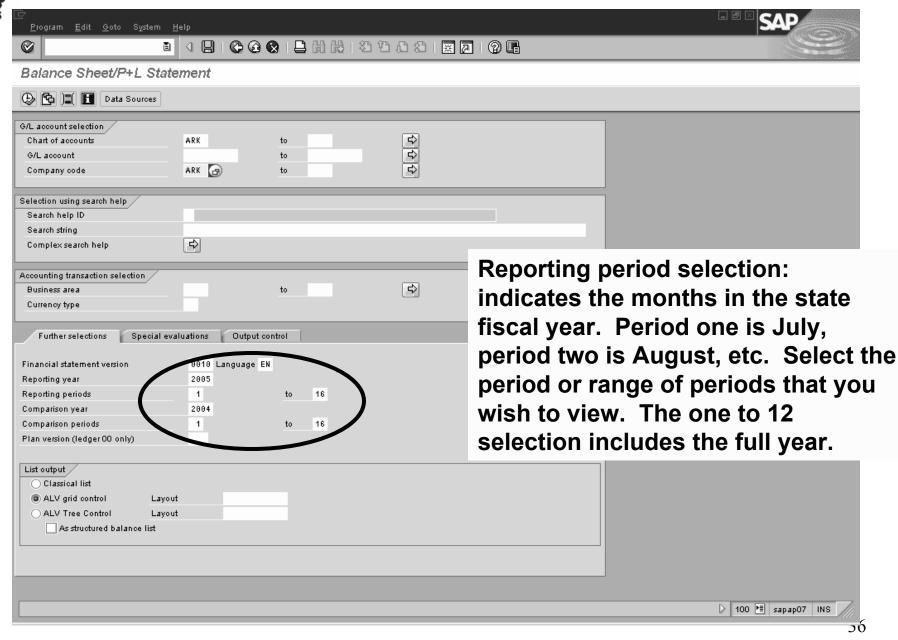
- Accounting > Financial Accounting >
   General Ledger > Information System >
   General Ledger Reports > Balance Sheet /
   Profit and Loss Statement / Cash Flow >
   General > Actual / Actual Comparisons >
   Balance Sheet / P & L Statement
- S\_ALR\_87012284



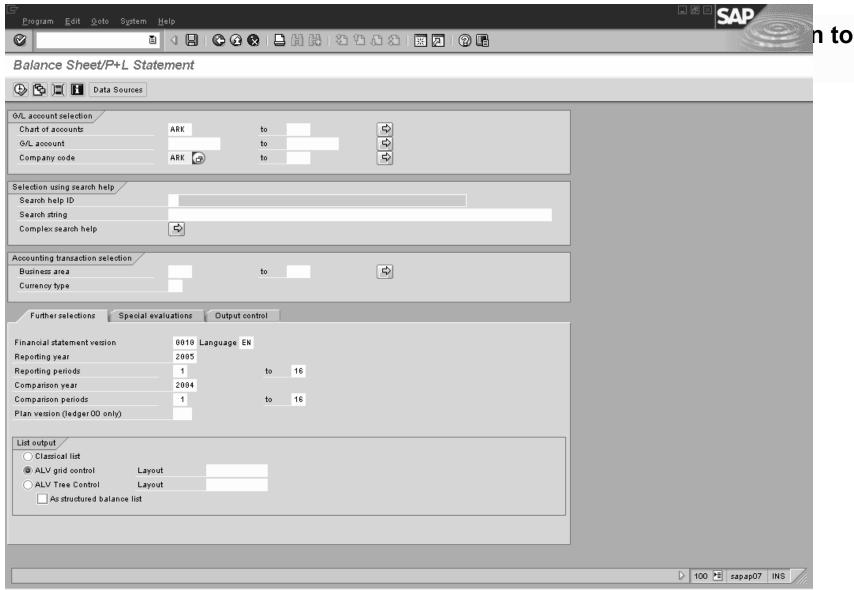


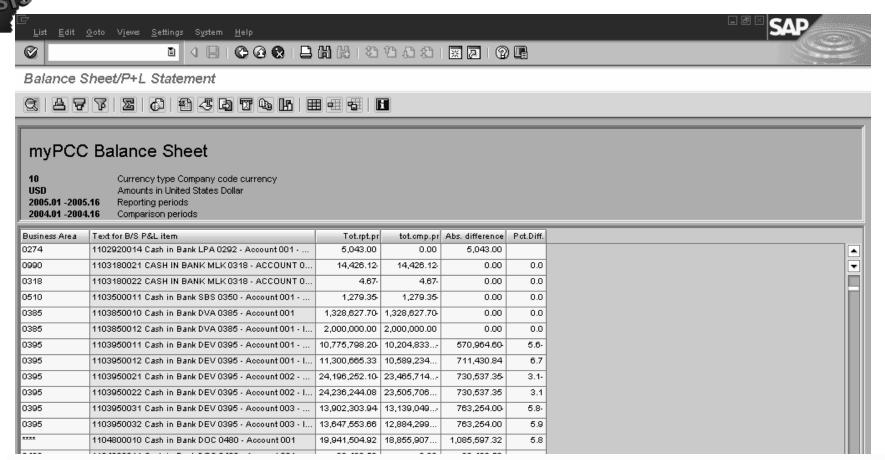












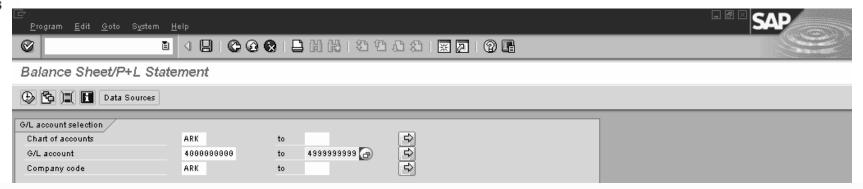
#### The resulting report lists balances for every general ledger account by state agency. The report compares results for two fiscal years.

		,	,	-,	
0510	1105100012 Cash in Bank SFB 0510 - Account 001 - I	494,134.21	494,134.21	0.00	0.0
0513	1105130010 Cash in Bank SFD 0513 - Account 001	37,836.29	37,836.29	0.00	0.0
0513	1105130011 Cash in Bank SFD 0513 - Account 001	2,032,358.17-	2,032,358.17-	0.00	0.0
0513	1105130012 Cash in Bank SFD 0513 - Account 001 - I	2,035,727.84	2,035,727.84	0.00	0.0
0519	1105190010 Cash in Bank LIB 0519 - Account 001	10,437.72	10,437.72	0.00	0.0



# Restricting Data by General Ledger Account

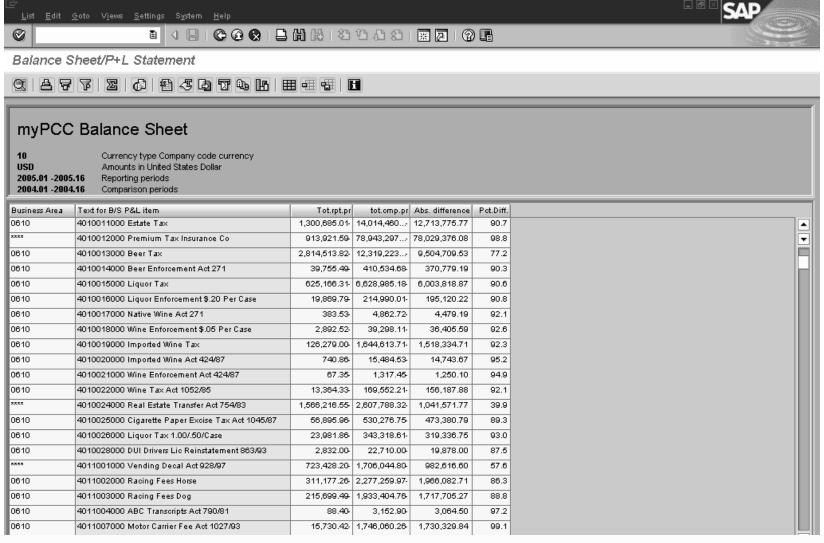
- The report can be selected by general ledger account. The numbering convention for the GL is ten digits, Assets start with one; Liabilities start with two; Fund equity start with three; Revenues start with four; expenditures start with five; and other accounts start with six.
- Therefore, it would be possible to get a report listing revenues by requesting all of the "4" accounts.



The selection for state revenue only is the same except for the GL account boxes. Type in 4000000000 to 4999999999.





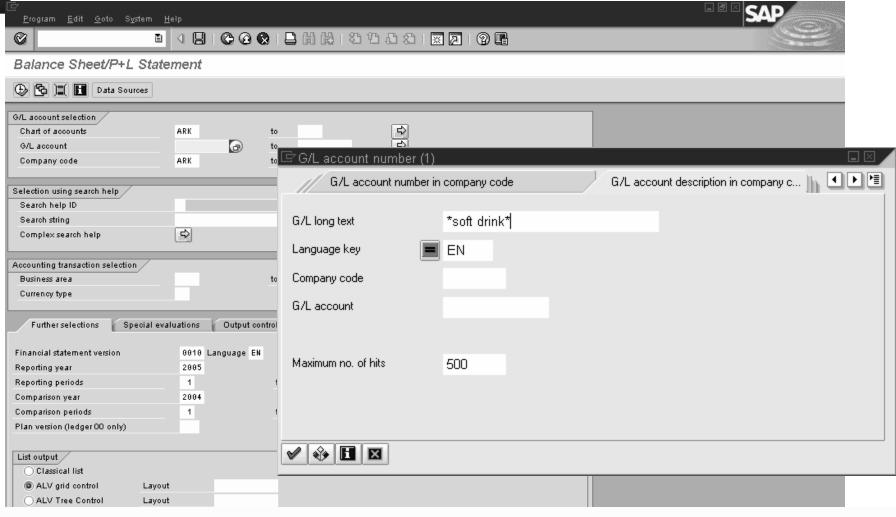


#### Year-to-date revenue collections are displayed by category and agency.



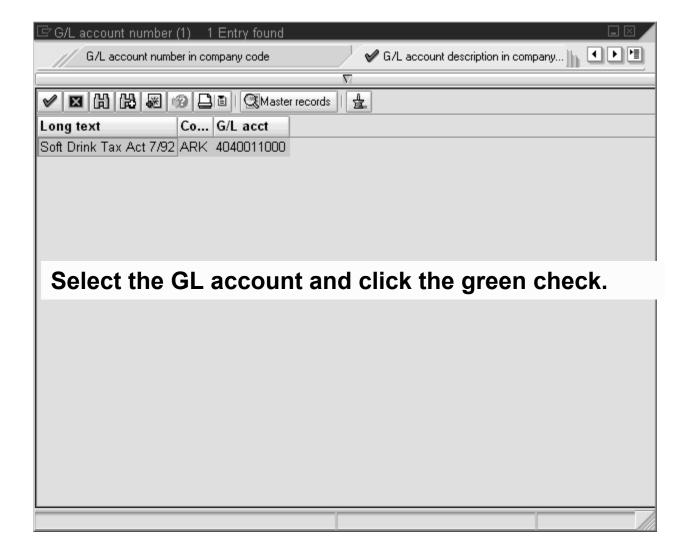
# Restricting Data by General Ledger Account

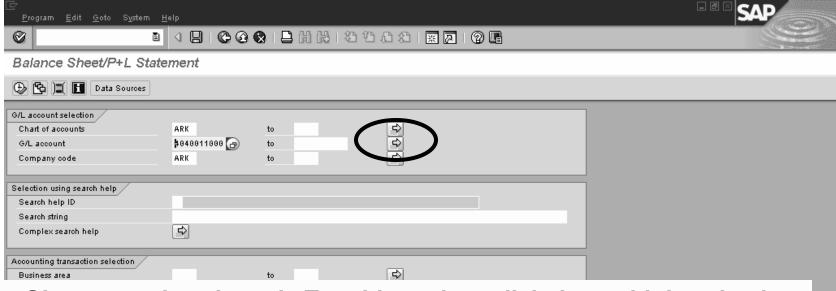
- Data can be further restricted by account.
- It is possible to search for the General Ledger account in AASIS.
- In the next example, we select data to compare taxes collected on soft drinks and cigarettes.



Place the cursor in the GL account field and click the drop down box. Type the name in the long text field. Asterisks are used as wild cards to search if you don't know the exact name. Green check to complete the search.



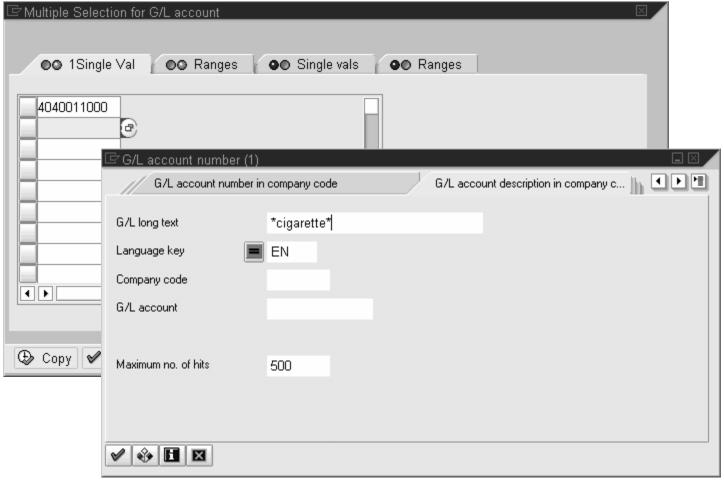




#### The GL account is selected. To add another, click the multiple selection button in the GL account field.

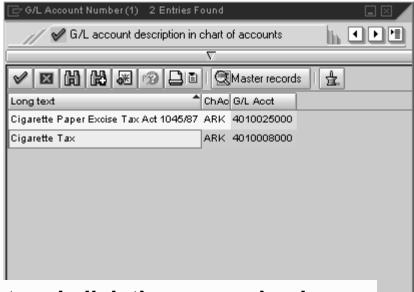






Follow the same procedure as before to search for the account number.

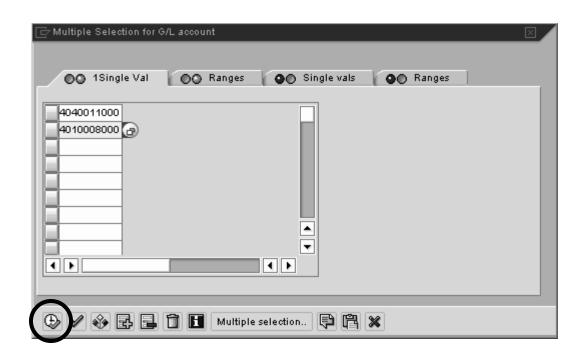




Select the GL account and click the green check.

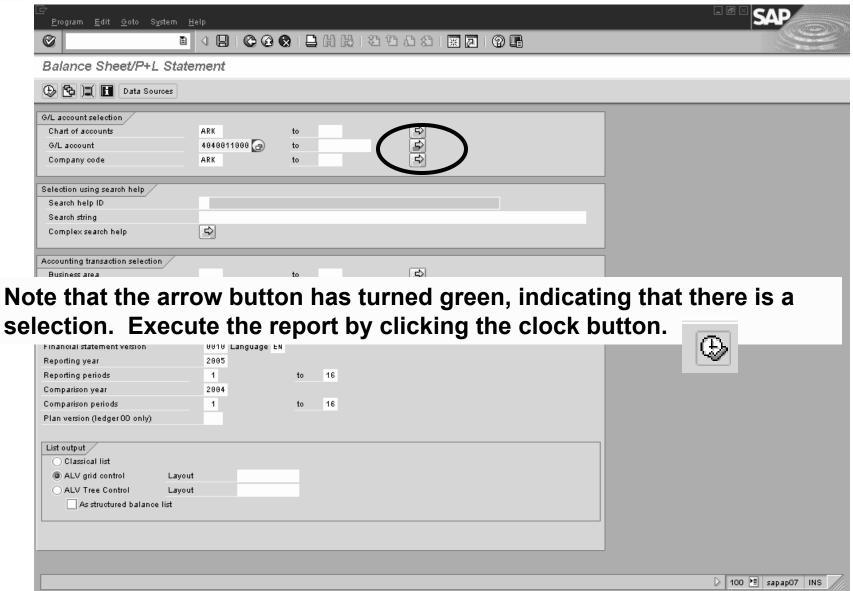
2 Entries Found



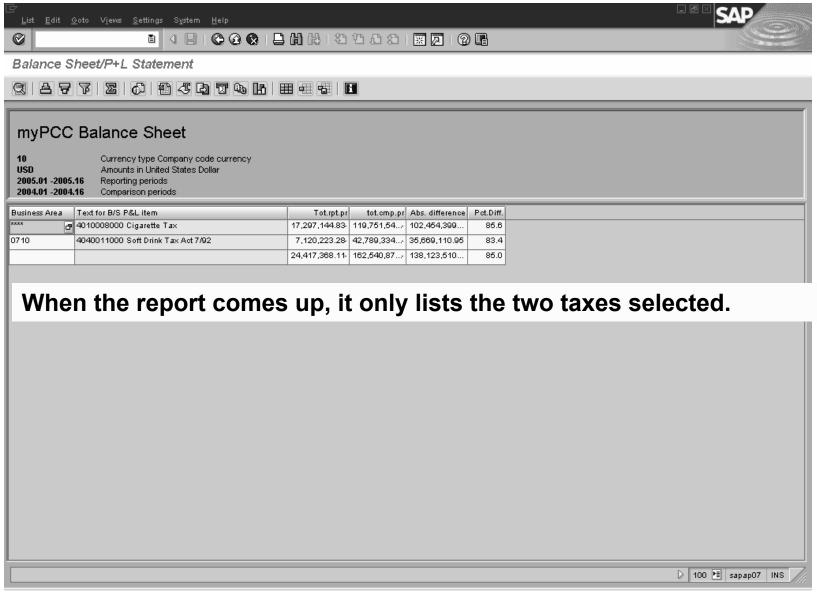


#### Click the Execute button to fill in the selections.





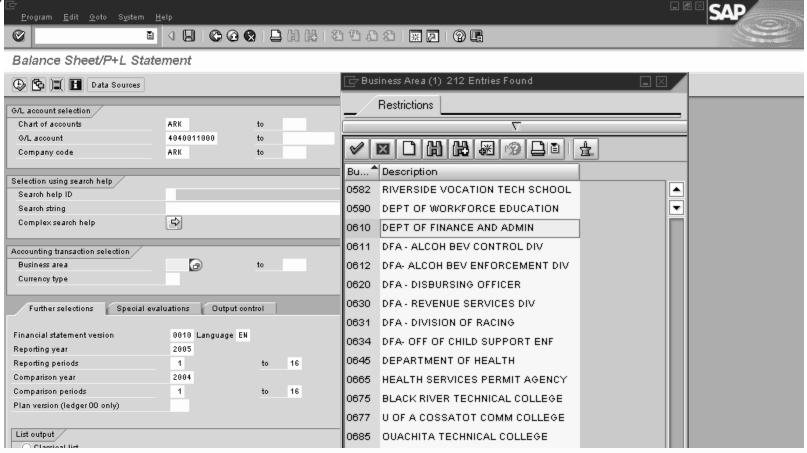




## Restricting Data by Business Area

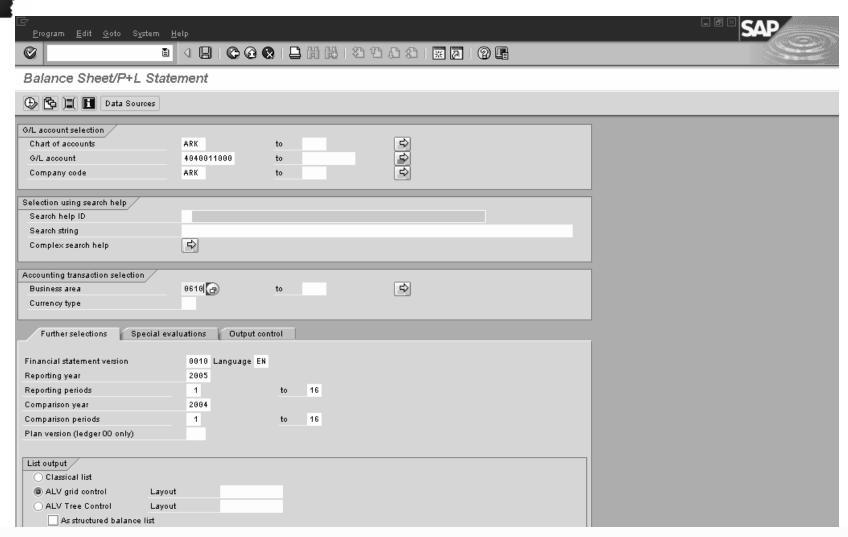
- Data can be further restricted by business area (agency).
- It is possible to search for the Business Areas or agency codes in AASIS.
- In the next example, we select data for one state agency





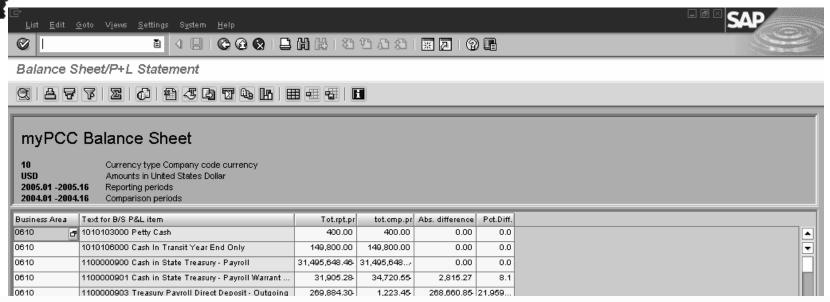
Place the cursor in the Business area field and click the drop down box. Select the business area from the list. Green check to complete the search.

0700	DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION	
212 8	Entries Found	00 🗏 sapap07 INS



The Business area is filled in. Check the other selections and execute the report.  $\bigoplus$ 

D 100 🛅 sapap07 INS



When the report comes up, it only lists the business area selected. This could be further restricted by GL account. For example, selecting the 500000000 to 599999999 accounts would bring up only the expenditures for this agency.

0610	1100002000 Cash in Bank Non-AASIS House Bank	808,224.29	808,224.29	0.00	0.0	
0610	1100002100 Imprest Bank Funds	13,000.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.0	
0610	1106100010 Cash in Bank DFA 0610 - Account 001	954,531.49	954,531.49	0.00	0.0	
0610	1106100020 Cash in Bank DFA 0610 - Account 002	7,742,250.11	7,742,250.11	0.00	0.0	
0610	1106100030 Cash in Bank DFA 0610 - Account 003	642,926.66	642,926.66	0.00	0.0	
0610	1106100040 Cash in Bank DFA 0610 - Account 004	6,445,512.49	6,445,512.49	0.00	0.0	
0610	1120006000 Investment State Treasury Money Mgmt	59,287,138.75	59,287,138	0.00	0.0	
0610	1130001000 Customer Accounts Receivable	46,030.20	35,307.40	10,722.80	30.4	
0610	1130001100 Accounts Rec. Accrual Closing Entries On	1,936.02-	1,936.02-	0.00	0.0	
0610	1130001200 Taxes Interest Penalties Receivable Non	569,436,917	569,436,91	0.00	0.0	



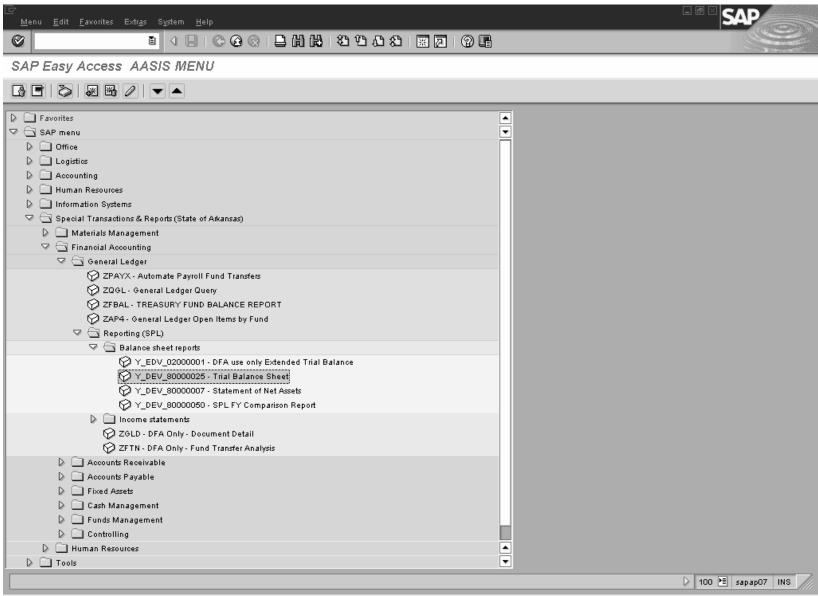
# The Special Purpose Ledger Report: Trial Balance

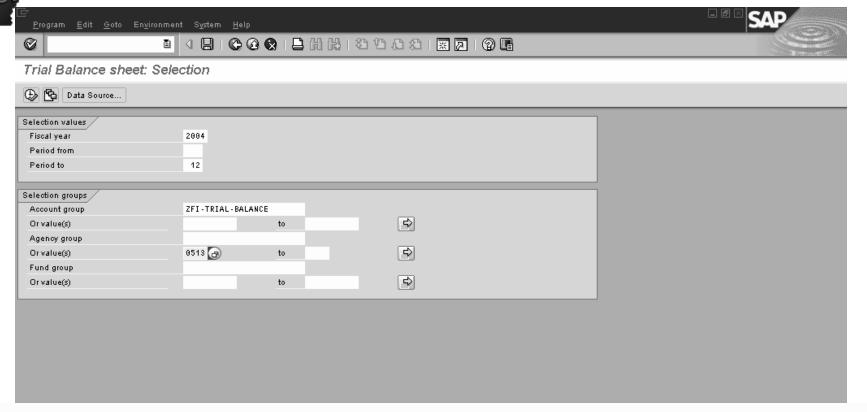
- The Trial Balance is a financial statement at the agency or fund level by accounting period.
- The totals of debits and credits are available for each general ledger code.
- The overall totals of the debits and credits will be zero; thus the accounts are "in balance".

## The Special Purpose Ledger Report: Trial Balance

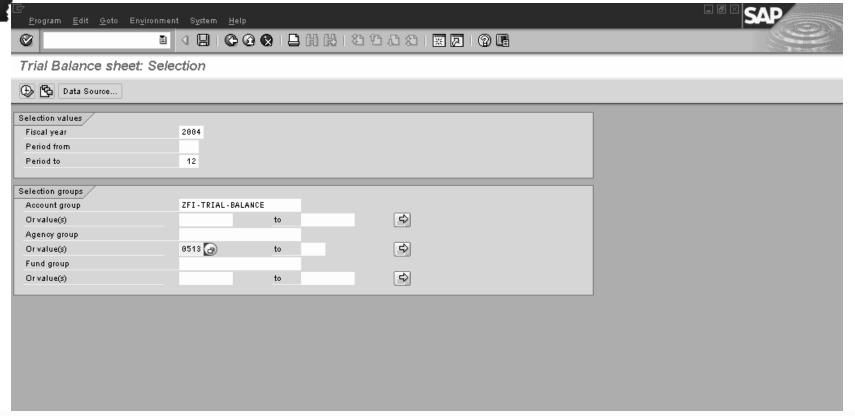
- Type Z000 in the transaction box.
- The SAP Easy Access AASIS menu appears.
- Special transactions and reports (State of Arkansas > Financial Accounting > General Ledger > Reporting (SPL) > Balance Sheet Reports > Trial Balance
- Y DEV 80000025



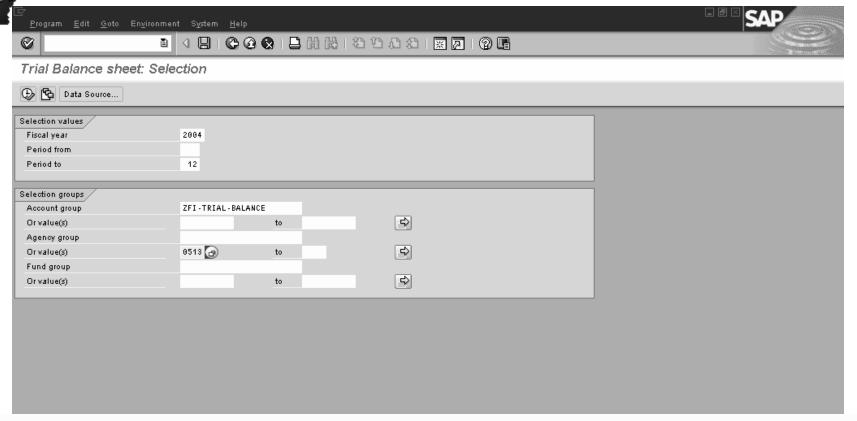




Specify the period from and period to. Period numbers refer to months of the state fiscal year. For example, *period one* is July, *period two* is August, etc. Leaving period from blank will bring up carry forward balances from the previous fiscal year. Therefore, if you need to get a current balance in any account for the year to date, you'll need to enter the zero or blank in the period from. If you want period to period activity, just enter the periods you want to see.



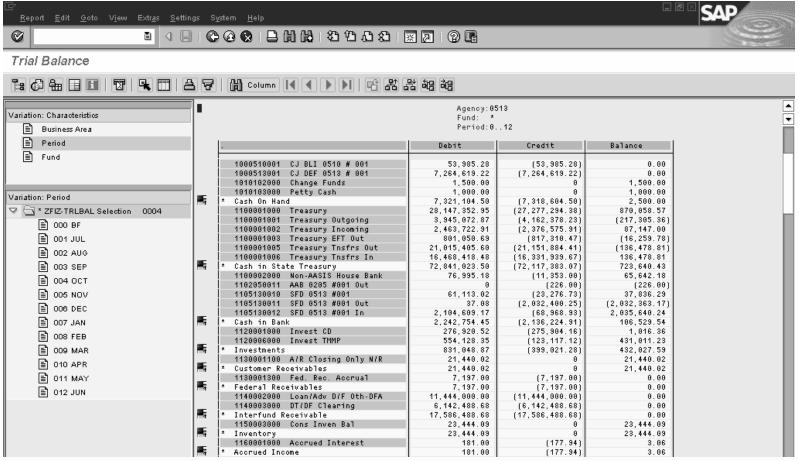
Next, specify the business area and/or fund or funds that you wish to view. Selecting the business area and leaving the fund selection blank will bring up all of its funds. Note that the business area was entered on the Or value selection under Agency group.



Once you have made your selections, click on the execute (clock) button to bring up the report.

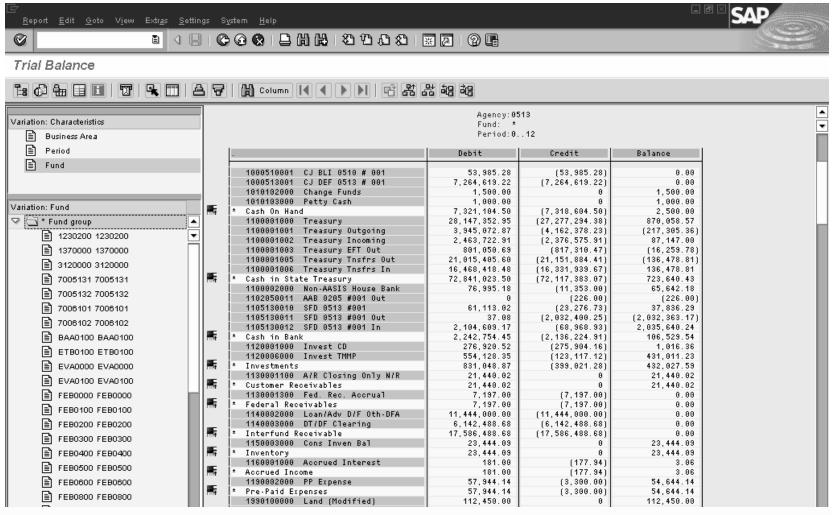
D 100 🛅 sapap07 INS





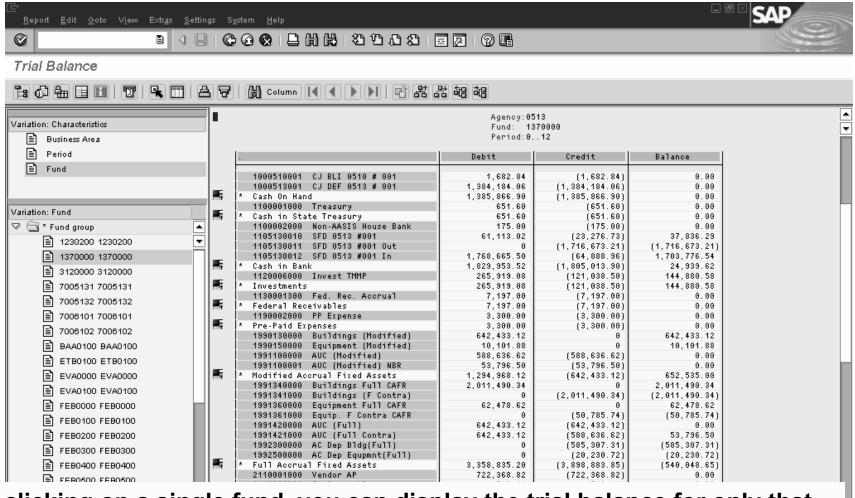
The trial balance appears on the right of the screen with a navigation bar on the left. At the top of the navigation bar, the selections can be changed to Business area, Period, or Fund. Clicking on each selection will change the choices below.



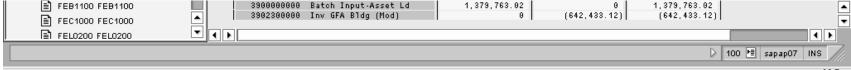


Note the change in choices after clicking the Fund selection at the top of the navigation bar. Now all of the agency's funds are available for selection.

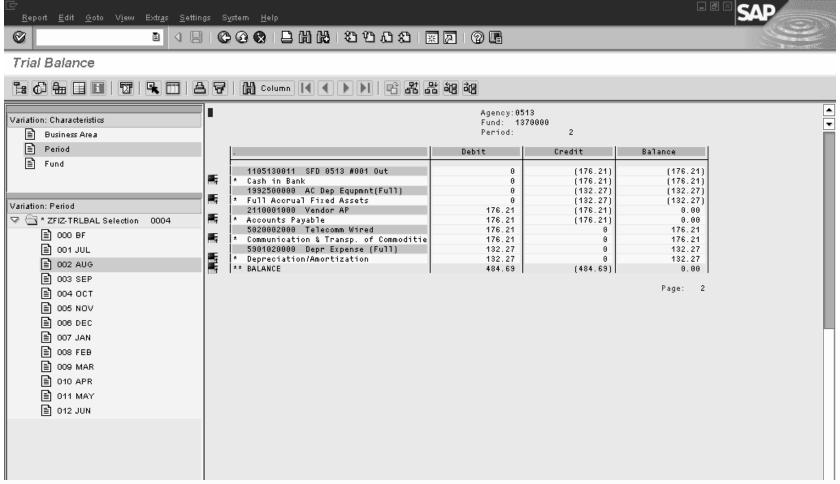




By clicking on a single fund, you can display the trial balance for only that fund for the selection period.

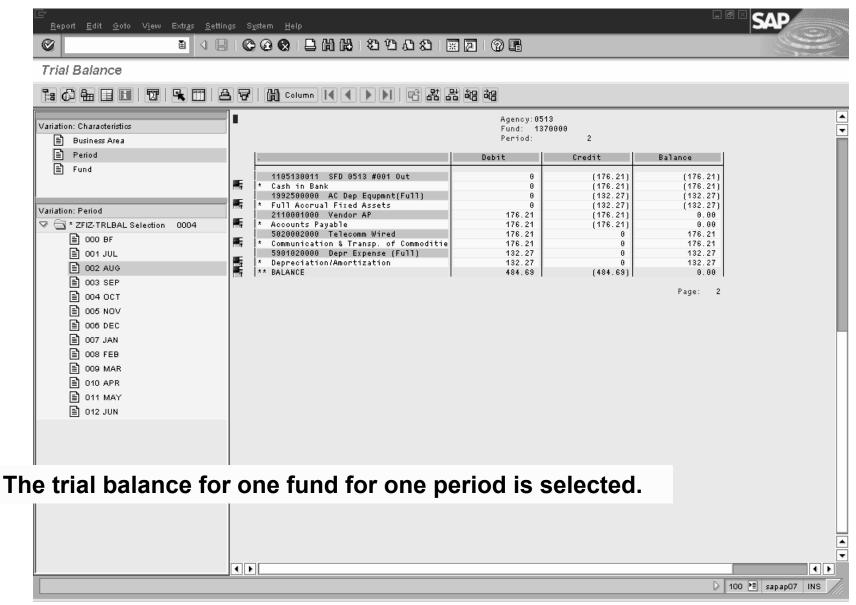


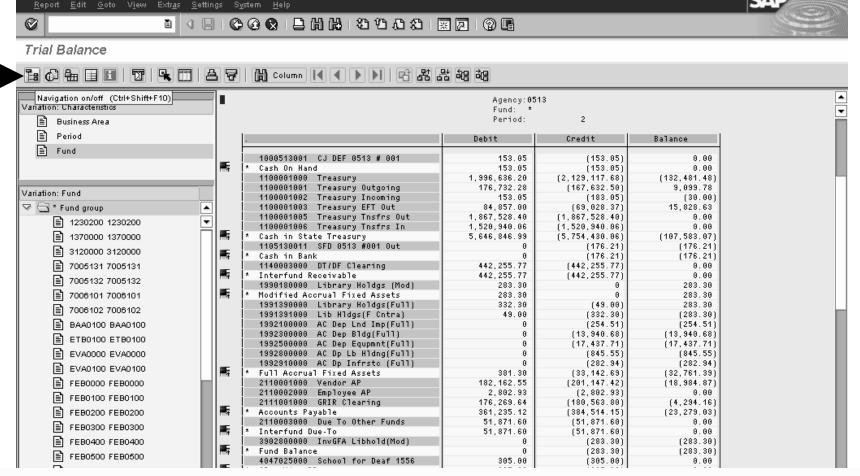




You can further narrow this down to one fund for one period by leaving the fund selection as it is and then highlighting Period. Then select the desired period.



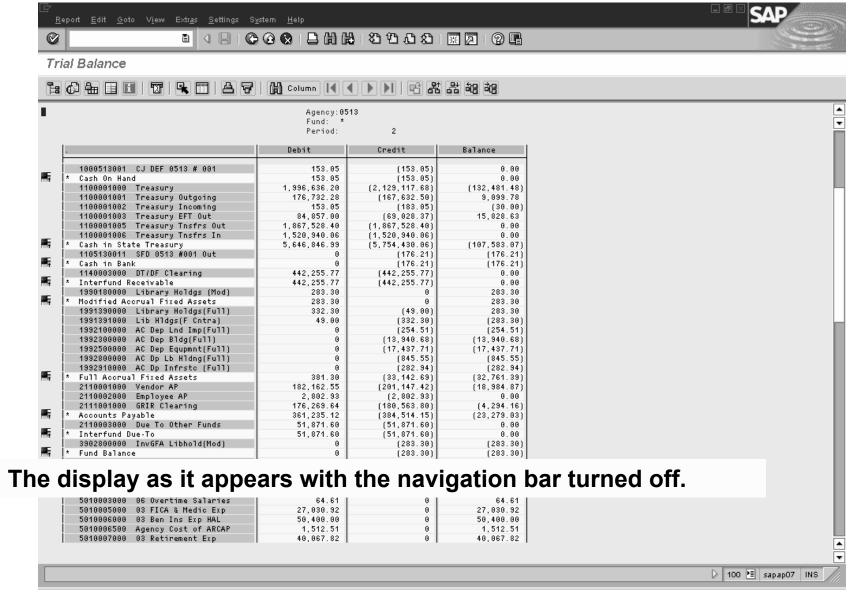




To make the screen easier to view, you can turn the menu bar on and off by clicking the Navigation on/off button at the top of the trial balance.



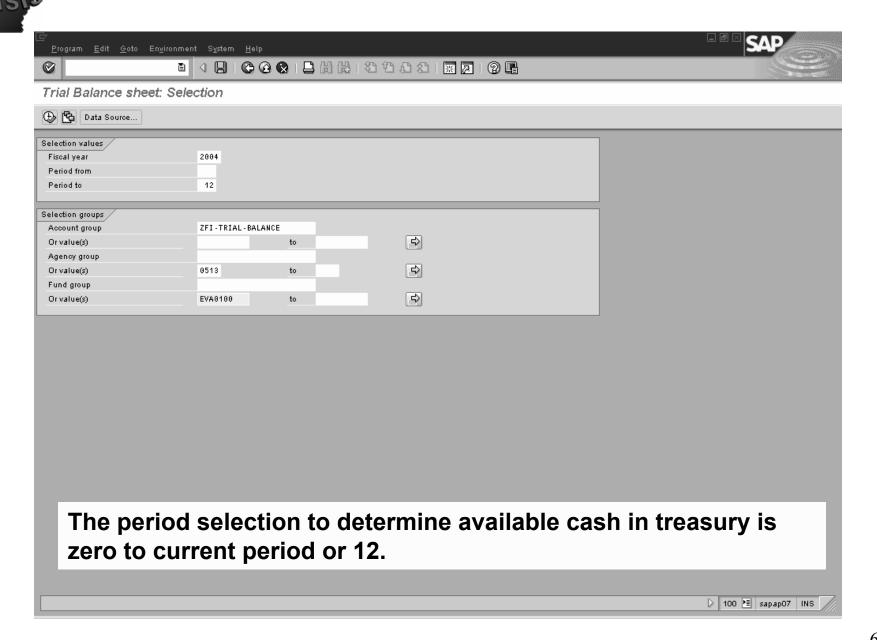


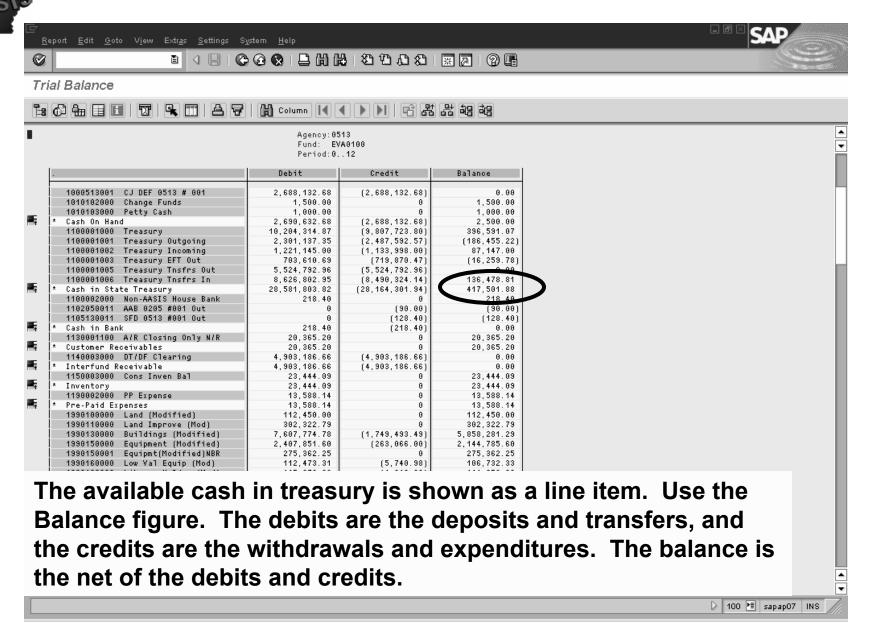




## Using the Trial Balance to check available cash in treasury

- The treasury cash balance listed in the trial balance can be used to determine available cash if the selections are made correctly.
- When searching the trial balance for available cash, always use 0 as the beginning selection period. That way, any carry forward balances will be included.





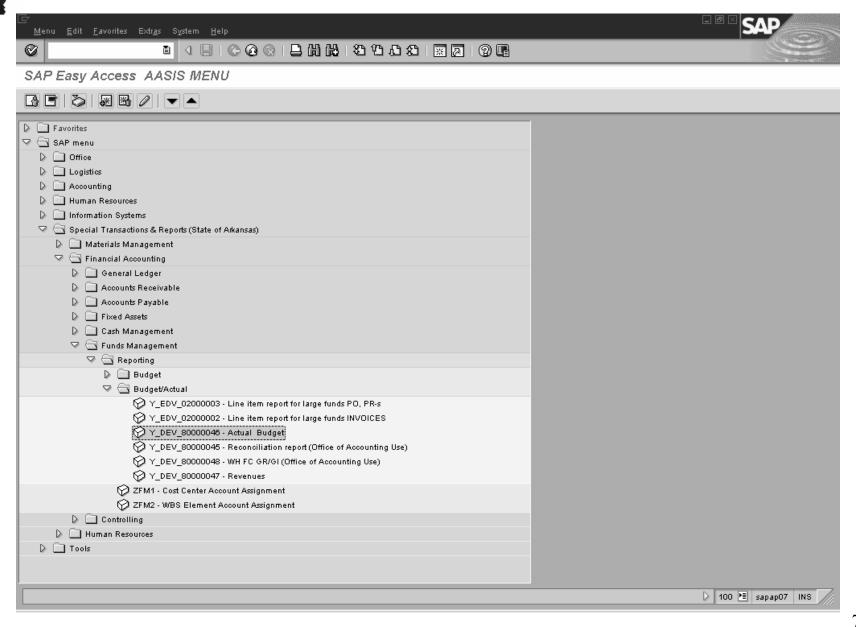
## Appropriation (Budget)

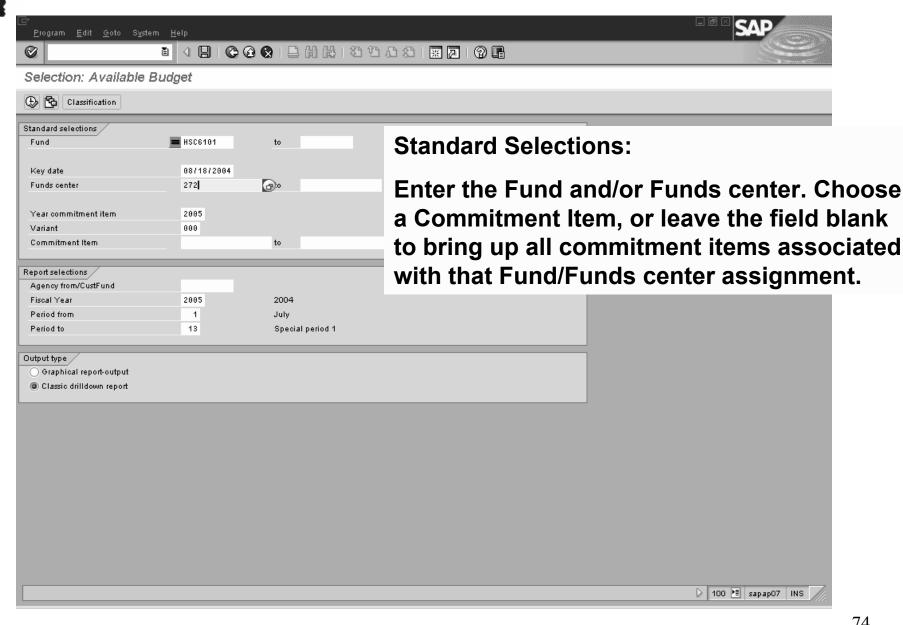
- The Actual Budget Report deals with the permission to spend money and not the cash in the fund itself.
- The Actual Budget Report replaces the Budget/Actual/Accrual reports formerly available in AASIS.



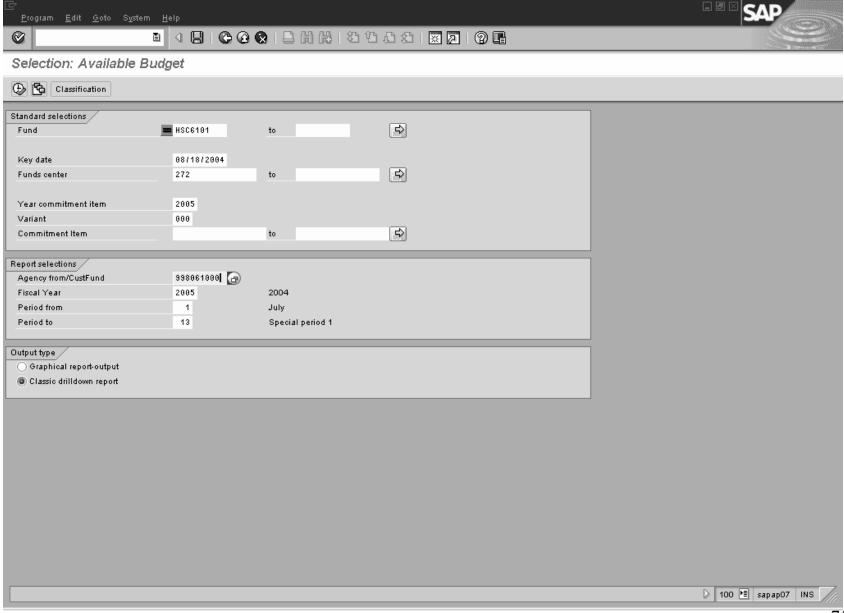
### Available Budget

- The Available Budget Report lists original budget, blocks, adjustments, adjusted appropriation, commitments, expenses, and available budget.
- This report can be selected by Customer for fund, FM account assignment, and period.

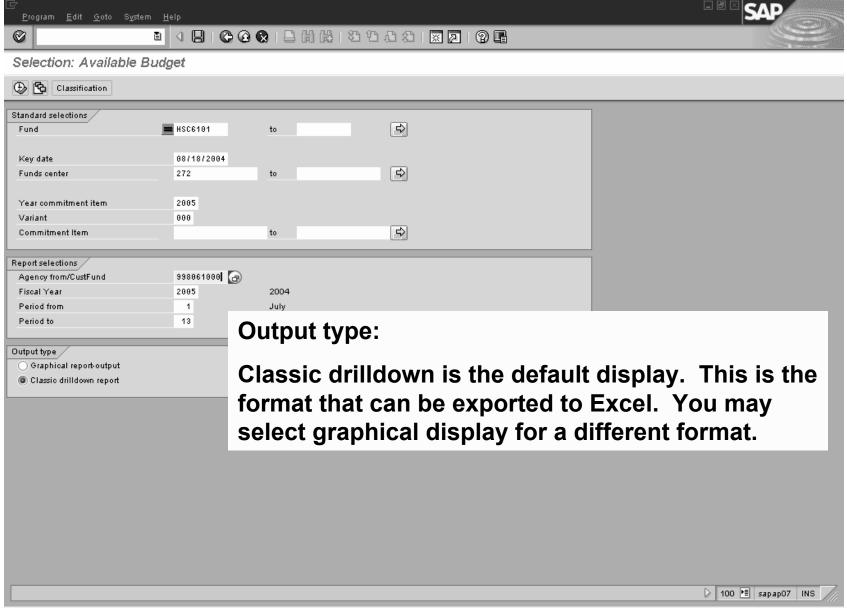




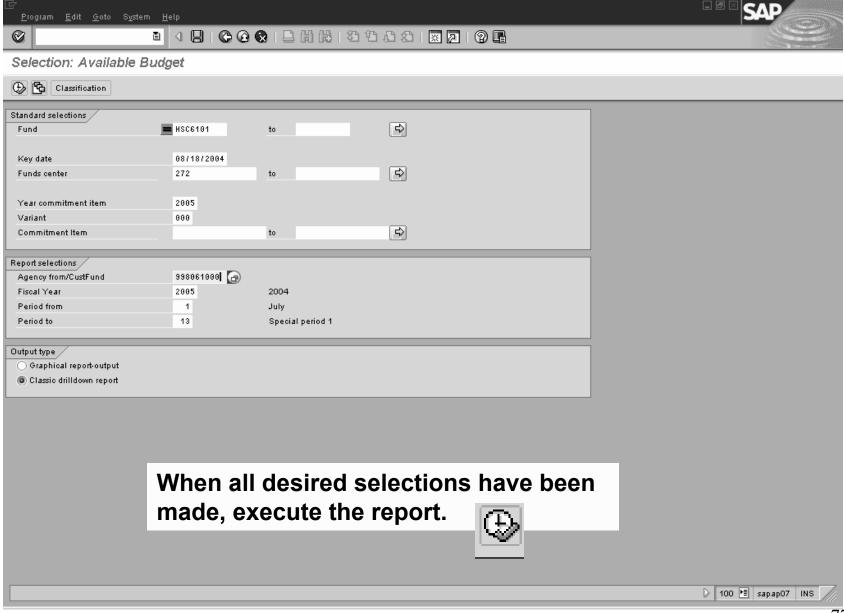




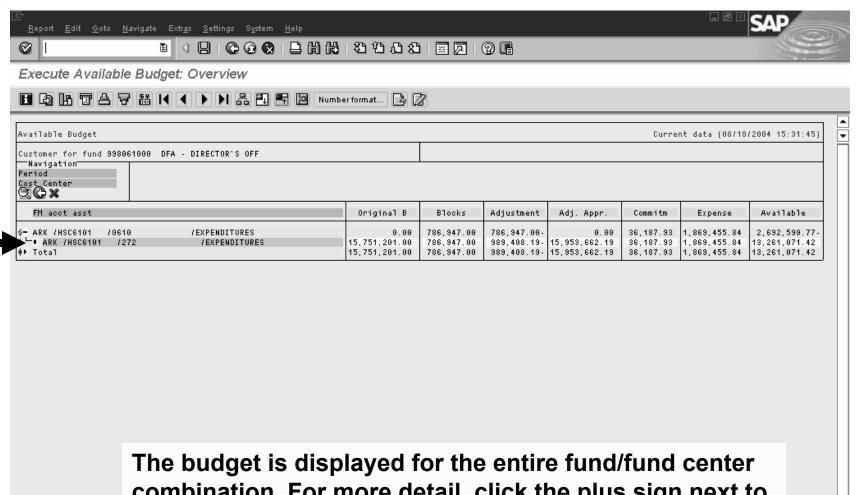






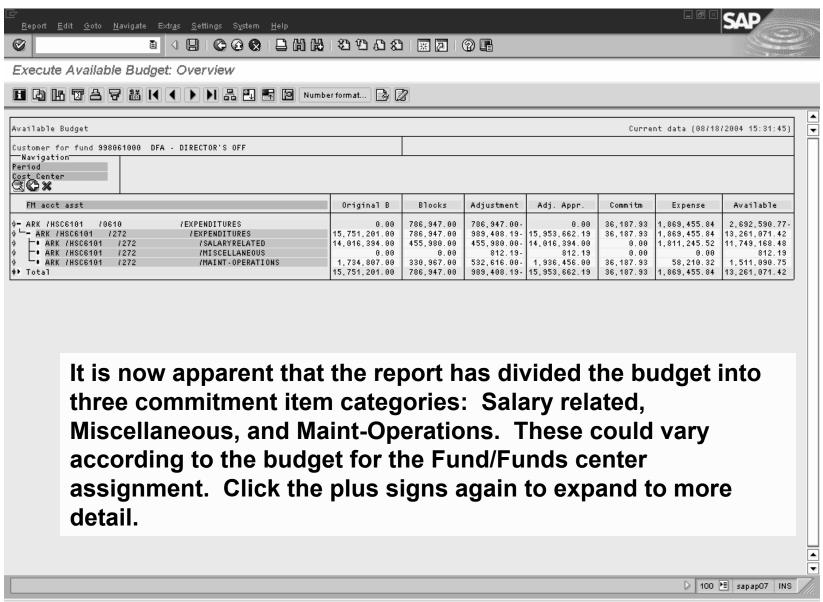




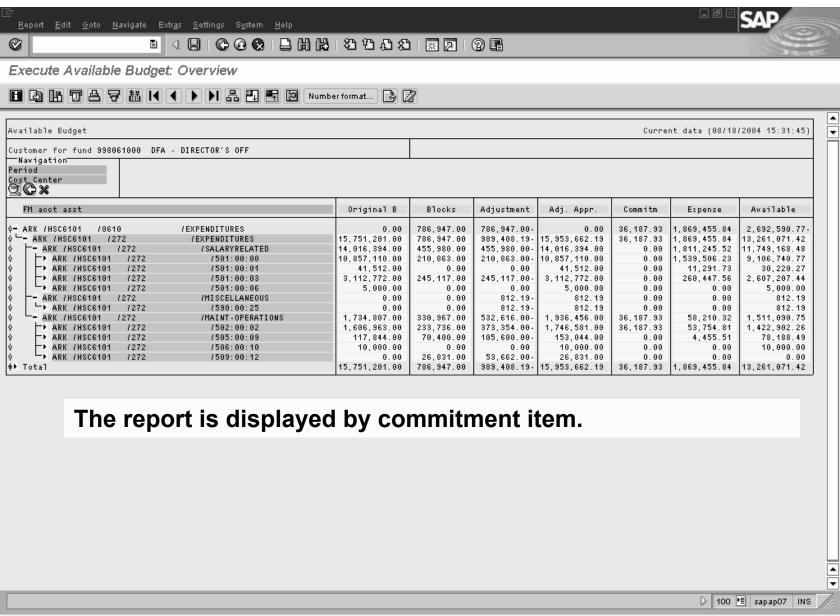


combination. For more detail, click the plus sign next to the fund name.



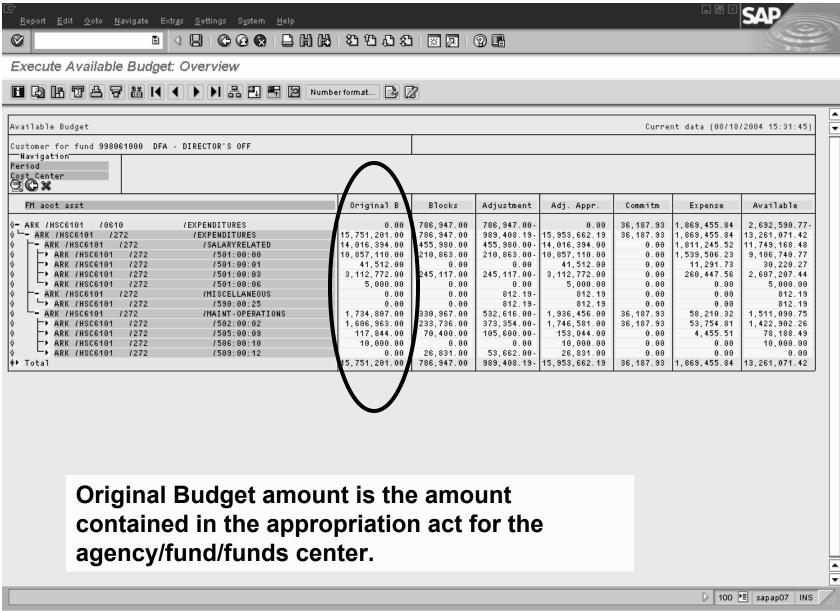




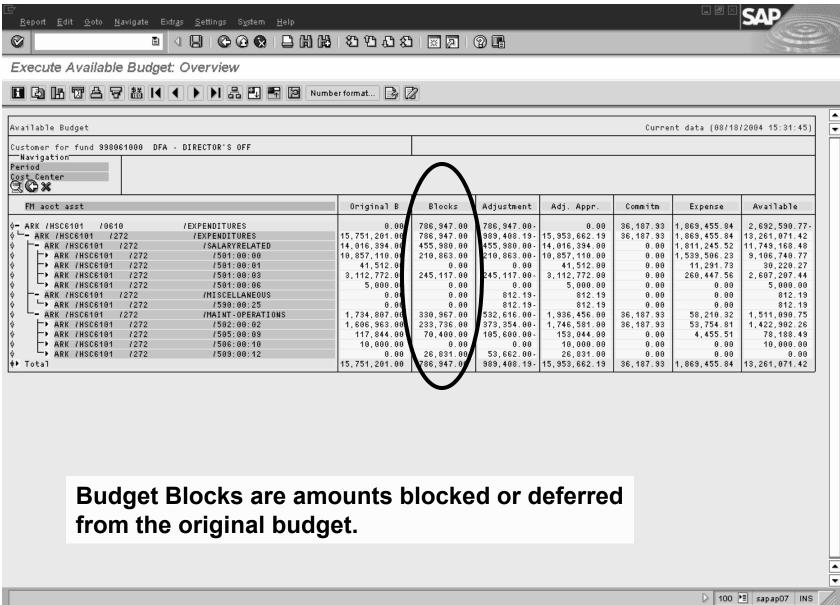


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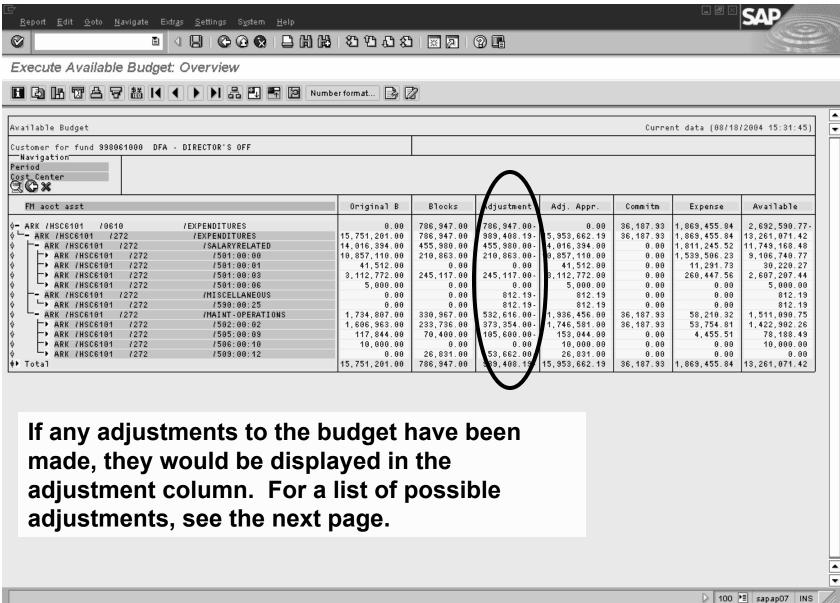








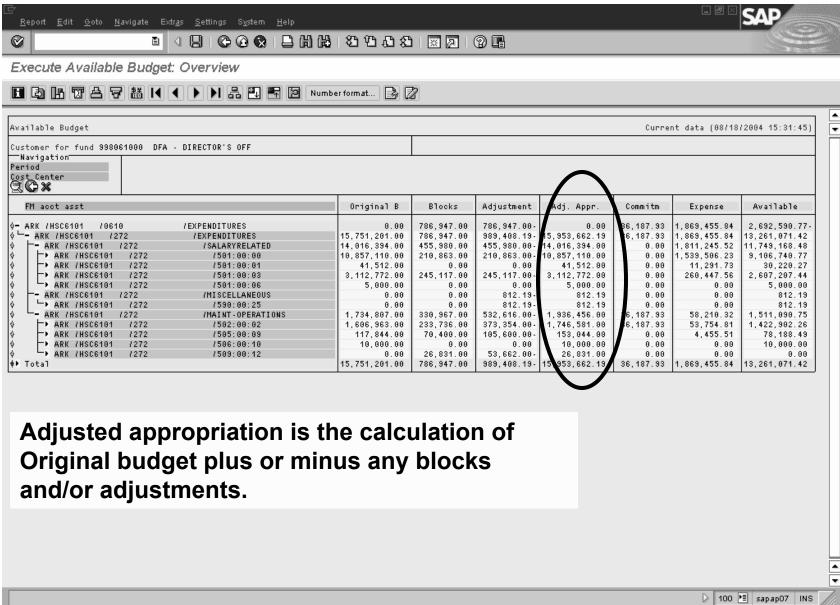




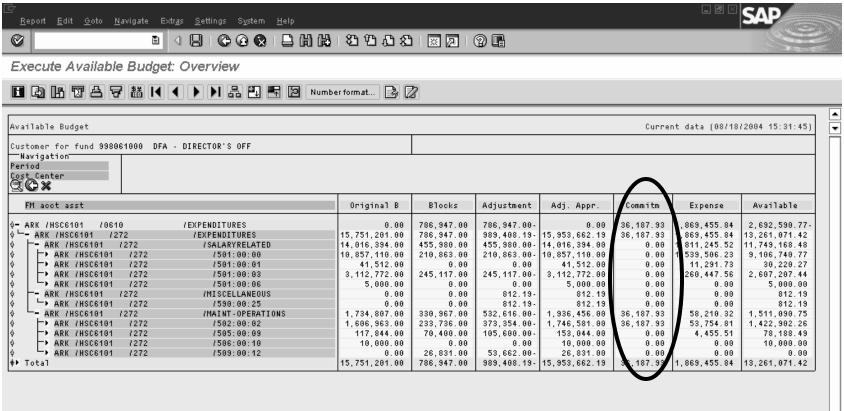
#### **Appropriation Adjustments Can Include:**

- Carry forward Appropriation
- Budget Classification Transfers (BCT)
- Miscellaneous Federal Grants (MFG)
- Cash Increase Requests
- Supplemental Salaries
- Supplemental Appropriations
- Appropriation Transfers due to special language or otherwise specified by law
- Personnel Holding Accounts (i.e. Merit Increase, Pay Plan)
- Claims
- M & R Proceeds



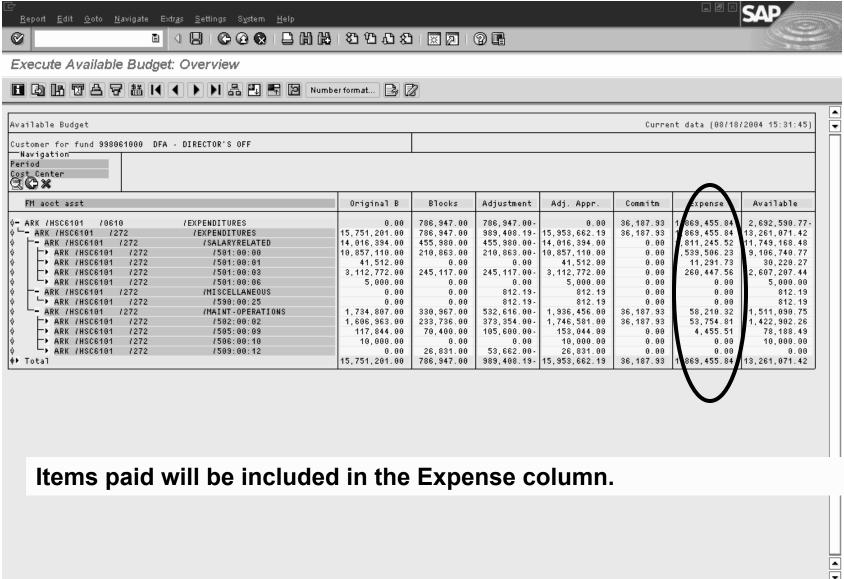






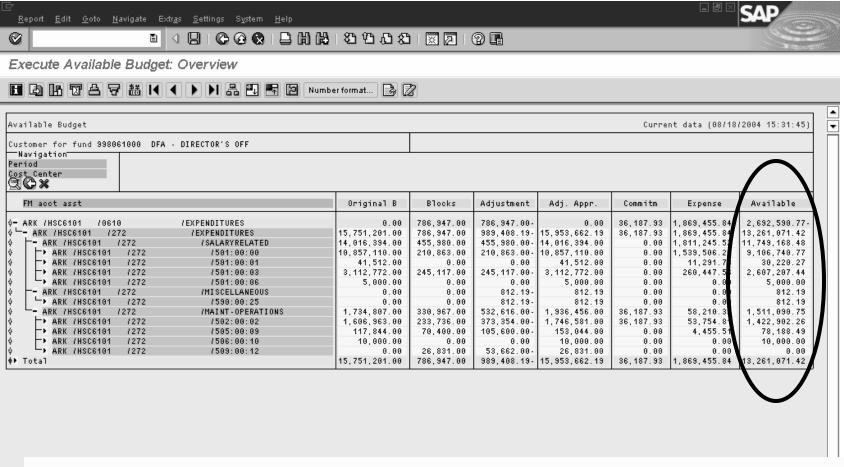
Commitments reflect amounts encumbered by purchase requisitions, purchase orders, goods receipts or invoices that haven't yet been paid. Any commitment or precommitment created from using transactions FMY1 or FMZ1 (not common) would also be displayed in this column.





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Available budget is the calculation of Adjusted Appropriation less commitments, less expense. This represents the available appropriation for this Fund/Funds Center/Commitment Item combination.



# Financial Reports vs. Budget Reports

- When selecting a report, make sure you know what you are looking for.
- A fund (financial) report, such as the trial balance, can't be used to find available budget. A funds management (budget) report can't be used to find available funds.
- There are timing differences between the two types of reports. In addition, there are some accounts shown in the financial reports that are not budget relevant.



# Timing differences between Financial Reports and Budget Reports

• A major timing difference between the financial reports and budget reports results from the way expenditures are recognized in accrual accounting.



# Accrual Accounting

- Up until Fiscal Year 2002, the State of Arkansas accounting system was on a cash basis. This means that items were not expensed until they were paid for.
- The AASIS financial statements are on the accrual accounting method. This means purchases are expensed when the goods are received. On the cash basis, the expense was not recorded until the invoice was paid.
- Under accrual accounting, purchases will be expensed sooner than they would have been under a cash accounting system.



#### Commitments

- When a purchase requisition is entered into AASIS, a commitment is created in the budget for the amount of the requisition.
- When the requisition is converted to a purchase order, the commitment is reduced by the amount of the requisition and increased by the amount of the purchase order. This is done automatically as long as the requisition is referenced by the purchase order. No additional entry by the user is needed.



# Accrual Accounting

- When the goods are received, the expense or asset is recorded in the fund and a liability is recorded in the Goods Receipt/Invoice receipt account. This works like an accounts payable account, without the identity of the vendor being known.
- When the invoice is entered by the MIRO transaction, the Goods Receipt / Invoice Receipt is cleared and a liability is created to a specific vendor for the invoice amount in the Accounts Payable. If the invoice amount is different from the purchase order, the difference will go to the asset or expense account to balance the transaction.
- When the invoice is paid, Accounts Payable is cleared and the cash is reduced. On the appropriation side, the commitment is reduced and the expense is recorded.



### Budget and Fund Entries

		Budget (FM)			Funds (FI)			
		Commitments	Expenditures	Total	GR/IR	Accts Payable	Expense	Cash
Purchase Requisition	110	110		110				
Durch and Order	400	440		0				
Purchase Order	120	-110		0				
		120		120				
Goods Received	120				-120		120	
Invoice Receipt	115				120	-115	-5	
Payment Run		-115	115	-5		115		-115
						1.0		3
Automatic Adjustment		-5						
Balance		0	115	115	0	0	115	-115

In this example, an agency enters a purchase requisition for \$110. The requisition is changed to a purchase order for \$120. The goods receipt is for the full amount. The invoice is for \$115. AASIS will automatically adjust the budget and expenditures to reflect the correct amount.



## So what does this mean for reports?

- The purchase requisition will show up in the budget report as a commitment as soon as it is entered.
- These items won't show up in the financial reports until the goods are received.
- When the invoice is entered, the expensed account in the financial statements is the general ledger code for the item. In the budget reports, the amount will show up in the GR/IR account (not the expenditure account). Therefore, you can't compare the GL items on the budget reports to those on the financial reports.



# Non-Budget Relevant Accounts

- The financial reports show all accounts, the budget reports will show only budget relevant accounts.
- Some items (such as depreciation) do not affect budget.